

2-1**Study Guide and Intervention****Frequency Tables**

A **frequency table** uses tally marks to show how many times each piece of **data** appears. If the data is numerical, the table should have a **scale** which includes the least and the greatest numbers. Also, each table should have an **interval** which separates the scale into equal parts.

EXAMPLE 1 **ATHLETIC SHOES** The table shows prices of 20 types of athletic shoes at a recent sidewalk sale. Make a frequency table and then determine how many types are available for less than \$80.

Prices of Athletic Shoes (\$)				
60	45	120	75	50
70	95	135	65	47
43	110	84	70	53
100	75	70	85	130

Step 1 Choose an appropriate interval and scale for the data. The scale should include the least price, \$43, and the greatest price, \$135.

Step 2 Draw a table with three columns and label the columns *Price*, *Tally*, and *Frequency*.

Step 3 Complete the table.

Step 4 Two categories include prices less than \$80.

\$40–\$59 = 5 types

\$60–\$79 = 7 types

So, $5 + 7$ or 12 types of shoes cost less than \$80.

Price(\$)	Tally	Frequency
40–59		5
60–79		7
80–99		3
100–119		2
120–139		3

EXERCISES

For Exercises 1 and 2, use the table below. use 0-3, 4-7, 8-11, 12-15 as your intervals

Hours Spent Studying for Math Exam				
3	7	10	0	2
12	18	3	1	15
10	11	8	5	9
8	12	6	8	12

1. Make a frequency table of the data.

2. Use your frequency table to determine how many students studied 10 hours or more.